

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4276. 號五十月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

日一初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HINDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUCATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEPER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, G. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SARNOCK, Esq.  
AD. ANDER, Esq. A. MOLYER, Esq.  
E. R. BELLON, Esq. S. W. FOWLER, Esq.  
Hon. W. KERWICK, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.  
MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEMSEN has been authorised to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. ORUICKSHANK,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under-signed under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will hereafter be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,  
W. HULSE.  
Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

## Intimations.

### W. BALL.

CHINA DISPENSARY.  
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer POWAN will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 6.00 p.m.

By Order,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,  
38, Queen's Road,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHRONOMETERS,  
&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.  
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. et

## NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKES, LONDON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Laces, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

## NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,  
WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.  
137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.  
20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.  
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.  
RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. Molyer as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. Molyer,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. o London.  
Hongkong, February 16, 1877. an17

ERNEST WASSALL & Co.,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style.  
ERNEST WASSALL.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap1

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications, and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,  
Municipal Secretary.  
Penang, Municipal Office, The 31st September, 1876.

## Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s  
CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

## THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, IS PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,  
No. 7, ARDRETHOR ROAD,  
Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

## NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
HANDSOME EUROPEAN-MADE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 19th March 1877, at Noon, at

St. John's Place,

The Residence of A. Molyer, Esq.,—

The whole of his Household FURNITURE, comprising: English-made Walnut Cretonne Covered Chairs, and Couches, Chiffonier, Marble-top Side Tables, Engravings, Mirrors, Curtains, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Whatnot, Electroplated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobe with Mirror Front, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Chests of Drawers, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by John Broadwood & Sons, London.

A Collection of Choice PLANTS in Pots.

Also, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, as usual, and the Furniture will be on view on SATURDAY, the 17th March.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc13

## Auctions.

### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

### FRIDAY,

the 16th March, 1877, at Noon,—

Framed Engravings, Cash Boxes, Ivory and Bone Handled Table and Dessert Knives, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Corkscrews, Dolls, Silk Umbrellas.

Also,

Paint and Scrubbing Brushes.  
6 Fire-proof Iron Safes.  
10 casks Soda.  
White Zinc and Black Paint.

Also, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1877. mc16

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 23rd March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And,  
That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,  
That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland-Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc23

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s  
Celebrated  
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

### FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.  
HEIDENRECK & Co., MONOPOLIST.  
DEETJEN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 19, 1877. mc19

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX S.S. "Hesperia."  
H. PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAMPAGNE: OARTE BLANCHE, OARTE BLANCHE SEC and OARTE DUREE in Qts. and Pints.

### Also—

The well known OTARD DUREE & Co.'s BRANDY in Cases of 12 qt. Bottles and a Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET in qt. Bottles.

Apply to  
L. L. BUSH.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

A STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapted for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 3 pieces of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of:  
Steam Engine and Boiler 15 Horse Power  
Nominal, 1,280 Spindles, 12 Carding and 2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretcher 60 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine, 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with shafting and Belting Complete.  
For Further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

## NOW READY.

FUENG-SHUI, or, THE REMINISCENCES OF A NATURAL SCIENTIST IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50. Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SAIGON.  
The British Steamer "BEN ARTY,"  
Capt. J. POTTER, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AH YON.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc17

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.  
The Steamship "HAILONG,"  
Captain ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th Instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
The Steamship "PENGUIN,"  
W. C. COWELL, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m.  
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc20

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
The Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"  
Captain A. B. MACTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY Next, the 20th Inst., at 3 p.m.  
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SOHNS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc21

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
The Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"  
Captain A. B. MACTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY Next, the 20th Inst., at 3 p.m.  
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.  
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Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc21

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DAVID SASSOON, SOHNS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc21

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT).  
The 41 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE,"  
LONGUIE, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mc18

## FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE,"  
PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "MCNEAR,"







Challenger which was also lost on a voyage from Australia with a similar cargo. Both these shipwrecks were caused in a manner by the parish priest, and Don Vicente Molleda. It appears that from Manila a vessel is to start to preserve what can be saved from the ship, and to take on board the crew at Laoag.—*Comerco*, 30th Jan.

Sooloo 23rd January, 1877.—For several days there has been lying at anchor in Sooloo roadstead the British vessel *British* from Singapore with goods, some of which have been sold here. From her Captain, we hear that a Singapore firm is preparing to establish, with six steamers, a line, which, touching at various places in the Sooloo and Sooloo, will have Zamboanga or Pollok as final port of call, trade with Mindanao being about to be developed thereby. Should this plan be realized goods will be brought with some profit to us who live in these low latitudes, and we may be advantaged in some measure in the way of communication with Singapore and other places. The *British* left for Borneo on the 14th. The new town of Sooloo is extending westerly. According to the plan drawn by the commander of the engineers the streets are to be ten or twelve metres broad, (metre 3.28 English ft.), the isolated house system being substituted by that of square blocks with two or three holdings to which much land has been attached to the town. The town is increasing in size, although building works are not pushed forward with the necessary quickness owing to want of materials and above all of workmen who are remarkably few. Relations with the Moros of the interior of this island and those of the remainder of the Archipelago are improving. As a proof of this the gunboats *Mudanao* and *Manileno* have been well received by them during a cruise from the 11th to the 12th instant.—*Straits Times*.

### Bangkok.

(Correspondent of *Straits Times*.)

Feb. 15, 1877.

This out-of-the-way corner of the East seldom gets much notice in your paper, which I suppose is owing to the fact that anything of general importance to the European world, nevertheless a few items of domestic news may not be out of place in some unoccupied column, and may be read by some of your readers, who like to know what their neighbours are doing. Since the commencement of the New Year we have had the American Admiral visiting us with his ships, the *Tennessee* and the *Albatross*. The Admiral and his officers did all in their power to show the Siamese how much they regretted and condemned the conduct of their late Consul at this port, and the Siamese, in return, showed the Admiral the most unbounded hospitality. Not only the Siamese, but the private residents of all nations seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to the American representative. The invitations which were showered upon the Admiral and his wife were all accepted in the most cordial manner, and what with breakfasting with one host, a garden party with another, and a ball or social evening party at another place, and this programme carried out for several consecutive days, they must have really had hard work.

The present American Consul is doing the usual amount of sweeping expected from new brooms, and has created a good first impression amongst his own people, who a short time ago could hardly make sure of their lives or liberty. The Siamese, having their recent experiences fresh in their memories, do not perhaps feel inclined to fall in love at first sight, but they are evidently willing to believe that the present representative of the United States wishes to act honestly. It is reported here that the late American Consul is wanted in the United States, but that at present he cannot be found. The officers of the American ships gave a return party and ball to the Siamese and foreign residents prior to their departure, and the King went some distance to sea in order to witness the gun and torpedo practice on board the *Tennessee*. The whole visit was a success from beginning to end, and Admiral Reynolds deserves the thanks of his countrymen in the East for having had the tact and diplomacy to restore the prestige of his nation not only with the Siamese, but with the representatives of Western nations in the East.

"It never rains but it pours." No sooner had the Americans left Bangkok than we were visited by two Austrian noblemen, one of whom is a nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and we get hints of still greater personages who will probably visit Siam during the course of their "globe-trotting" excursions. It only remains for Mr. T. Cook to get up an excursion party to Siam, Cambodia, Chequai, and Borneo, and he shall make a fine morning to find ourselves famous. I hear that Mr. Provind Grant is about to visit the East, and that he is to be invited to come here. The Austrian Prince has been nobly entertained, and from the day of his arrival has had a splendid mansion placed at his disposal, with one of the King's brothers for his host. The Prince has made himself quite a favorite with the Siamese, and has met with a reception much warmer than, as a stranger, he could have anticipated.

To turn from the festive to the practical, I remark that the rice prospects in Siam have not been so bright for many seasons as they are at present. One would think that as the rice mills in Bangkok are only employed about half the time, there could not be room for more, but, nevertheless, there are two more in course of erection, and another two more ordered. Unless the country is opened out, and more ground placed under cultivation (as private individuals do not see how the mills can be worked at a profit), however let us hope that the enterprising capitalists will meet with success, and that they may be the means of developing the country's resources, although it is depressing to work for glory only. One spirited Siamese nobleman has gone in largely for a coffee plantation, and most favorable accounts have been received from Europe respecting the quality of his produce. A European has turned his attention to the improvement of the indigo grown here, and after some years of difficulty, begins to see his way clear to get his money back. One of the European Consuls has devoted time and energy to the development of Tobacco, and his manufactured cheroots are perfect Havana-like in every respect save one, and that one is, that they have not the aroma of Havana cigars. The boxes, labels, and the manner in which they are got up reflect great credit on the proprietor. A more useful and

practical improvement has been made by an Englishman who has introduced machinery for making bricks, tiles, drainage pipes, &c. This, it is hoped, will have an ultimate success, although, like all other innovations, it is beset with difficulties at its commencement. Straw serves to show which way the current runs, and it may not be out of place to remark that the Siamese use European cards for calling or visiting, and for new year congratulations, and that their breakfasts, luncheons and dinners, are all served in European style, with European superintendence. In a few months, Bangkok will be provided with ice at a low cost (so the promoters say) than it is supplied at in Singapore.

A Fancy Dress-Ball to which no ladies are invited has for some time formed a part of the Royal Family's new year's festivities, and this custom is carried out with the utmost strictness as to detail of costume. Amidst the whole of these reformations, the young King moves as the guiding power, now advancing the most liberal views for the benefit of his country, and again restraining the impetuosity of those who would copy the vagaries and monstrosities of the Japanese in their ardour for the progress of civilization.

The King is one of the hardest working men in the country, and has his regular office hours the same as any clerk in a Bank. He has recently ordered a Floating Fire Engine from England to protect his people and the shipping in the Port from the ravages which are continually made by this element, consequent on the house being constructed entirely of wood and thatch. In this respect Bangkok will be ahead of Singapore in providing means of assistance in case of fire breaking out on board any ship in the river. This fire engine has been imported by Messrs. Ramsay & Co. of this city, who have had it built to their order to meet the special requirements of the "Eastern Venice," as Bangkok has been poetically described. The fire boat is a novelty in engineering. It is only 32 feet long with a draught of 8 inches, when loaded with coals, men and every apparatus. It is worked or propelled from a paddle situated in the stern of the boat, and can discharge 500 gallons of water per minute to a height of 100 feet, and at a distance of 500 yards from the fire. In the space of half an hour this little boat would be able to deluge any ordinary ship or steamer and sink it effectually.

The New Public Offices which are in course of construction under the superintendence of Mr. Clunias, an architect well known in Singapore, will be a noble pile of buildings which will complete it. It is unfortunate that they are situated in a place where they will be unnoticed by visitors to Bangkok. They are enclosed within the useless and cumbersome walls of the Palace, in accordance with Siamese superstition. These walls, in the event of an outbreak, would not only assist the assaulting parties, but would prove a trap from which there would be no escape, for those who were unfortunately within.

The Foreign Minister of Siam has built a handsome mansion in European style on the river bank, which is an ornament to the city and reflects great credit on the architect, as well as on the nobleman to whom it belongs.

The King and many others possess fine houses, but they are built in out-of-the-way crooks and canals and are seldom seen by any visitor to Bangkok.

The King has also made some very valuable additions to his Museum which is thrown freely open to every one. It is superintended by Mr. Alabaster, whose untiring energy in assisting the Siamese in their efforts at improvement, and his never failing courtesy to strangers who visit the Palace are well known to all.

Mr. Alabaster is at present engaged in surveying portions of the Eastern coast of Siam, and constructing a reliable chart, as some dangerous rocks have been reported which are not clearly marked on any existing chart.

The light-houses at the Bar are being regularly and efficiently maintained, and have proved itself a most invaluable boon to ships arriving and departing at night.

It is expected that Bangkok will be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world within twelve months, as the final survey will be completed by the end of April.—*Straits Times*.

### A RAMBLE THROUGH KUKIANG.

(*Shanghai Courier*.)

It being near New Year, the Chinese were busy settling their accounts, busy making purchases and busy doing a thousand other things in connection with the one great yearly event in the life of a Chinaman. Temporary stalls were erected on both sides of the street for the sale of commodities of all kinds, mostly however of a cheap sort. Fathers of families were bargaining for caps of various colors and get up, for their young hopefuls who stood round, eagerly admiring the self-same caps and taking a lesson in the art of bargaining from their paternal relatives, who in the gravest possible manner were cheapening their prospective purchases. Other stalls had pictures of men and animals represented in impossible positions and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. The pictures of the men appear to have been painted to express the different passions of man with the benevolent countenance, others of villainy, &c., according to a foreigner's delineation of such characteristics. One of the pictures put us in mind of a cartoon which appeared in *Fun* a short time ago, where Turkey was represented as being threatened by Russia. We passed on and heard a howling beggar shouting cash in front of the counter of a hotting cash in front of the counter of a hotting cash. These beggars came snatching, and another two more round their filthy bodies, entering the different shops and places the makes on the counter. Of course the shopkeepers quickly give them what they want in order to get rid of such unwelcome visitors. Many of the beggars belong to societies having recognized chiefs. We know of one instance where the "king of the beggars" at Shanghai, when offered fifty cash, returned them with an air of injured dignity saying that he took nothing under one hundred cash! He was an old man with white hair and could be seen daily perambulating the streets. But enough about beggars.

We stopped to look into a fire cracker manufactory. With-out crackers, a Chinaman's rejoicing would be very incomplete—"the more the noise, the more the enjoyment"—representing his idea of merit. Several men were at work, some cutting square pieces of red paper, others rolling them up, some filling them, while a few were putting the finishing touches. All this was done with astonishing rapidity. We have often remarked that when a Chi-

nese artisan works for himself, he works quickly, though such is not the case always, when he is employed by some one else. A little further on we walked into a shop where the inmates were making 1 mps of various sizes, shapes and descriptions, round, square, and oblong, some ornamented with letters and others with pictures of persons, animals, fishes, birds and scenery, and composed of various materials, such as oiled paper, common paper, glass and gourd sides. These lamps also form a portion of a Chinaman's idea of festivity, though they are prominently displayed on all public occasions whether of joy or sorrow. We next saw a cake-shop with all kinds of toothsome good things—from a Chinese standpoint of course—pies and puddings were temptingly displayed, having as an integral component, pieces of savory pork—the Chinaman's delight. Let a further description would make the reader's mouth water, we retire to observe a butcher's shop. A pig had just been killed and was being cleaned in a tub of hot water just outside the shop while a crowd of admiring youngsters looked on and enjoyed the scene. The butcher himself, after wiping his cleaver on his nether garment, proceeded to serve a customer who had just entered to make a purchase. Pork and coals to the extent of twelve cash changed hands after the former had been carefully weighed.

We strolled on and approached the city, and as we proceeded the mud, beggars, dogs, and pigs increased. Over our heads, across the street, the inn-tes of the shops on either side, we discovered, had hung on their washing to dry, and we were obliged to be very careful to avoid getting drenched by water down our backs. However, after considerable dodging we succeeded and entered the city by the gate nearest the settlement. This gateway is twenty or thirty feet thick, and affords shelter to various classes of people. A fortune-teller was here in all his glory. He wore spectacles, the glasses of which were about an inch and a half in diameter, while the rims were made of a composition resembling brass. He had a tin-plate before him, with paper, ink, pen-brushes, and a few books, and a country bumpkin, to all appearances, was earnestly listening to him. Next to the fortune-teller came vendors of various little nicknacks, the value of their stock-in-trade being probably not worth more than a couple of dollars. Close by were hungry folks satisfying the "keen demands of appetite" from a travelling cook-shop the proprietor of which was intently eyeing some commodities which were boiling in his soup kettle or frying pan. We passed on and made our way to the north-west gate. The aspect of the town here was very pretty. The wall is built of rammed earth, and the streets are narrow, and laid out in terraces which were covered with snow. The town was shining brightly, which gave glitter to the trees and surroundings. The trees were covered with ice and sparkled like thousands of diamonds. The snow here was between two and three feet deep, so we advanced cautiously, as it would have been very unpleasant to tumble into a hole hidden by the drift. Reaching the summit of the wall we made our way along it westward. Outside, the sight was a grand one. Numerous small hillocks, like waves on a troubled sea, covered the ground, so far as the eye could reach, and the mantle of snow was upon them, while at our feet was a lake covered with a thin layer of ice which also sparkled brightly.

We continued our walk till we came abreast of a pagoda outside, and to the north of the city, and close to the river side. We descended by the north gate and made our way to the pagoda; though we several times thought of giving up the attempt owing to the mud, we finally succeeded in reaching the hill on which it stands and found a portion of the Chinese camp on the ground. We climbed the hill and found the pagoda was a very old one, or else it had sunk considerably from the effects of the seven-storied pagoda, but there were no means of getting to the top, for all the inside ladders and ladders had disappeared, probably through age and dry rot. We retraced our steps and passed near the cemetery on our left. To our right was a native Customs Station, where they were firing crackers, beating gongs, waving flags, shouting and yelling. We noticed that the waving of flags and the shouting intimated to the passing boats, of which there were many under sail, that they had to go and be overhauled before they would be allowed to proceed further. Between the river and the north gate, the Chinese authorities have commenced constructing an iron-cased fort of which there are several of a similar kind at different points along the banks of the Yangtze. The one we examined was not far advanced, the wooden portion of it only having been put up. Foot-hold poles appeared to be the timber used—not very strong or reliable, one would think that the Chinese should know best what they are about. This fort is, in fact, only a pier for four guns; we could not ascertain how many more were to be added. Something like the one at Woosung, this fort would be nearly useless. What man-of-war could attack a battery in front while an iron-cased one could be made on the other sides which are almost undefended?

We re-entered the city and near the gate noticed a small crowd of admiring natives gathered round a woman, who with heaving breast, dishevelled hair, and cheeks deeply pale, was feebly hurling invectives at some one in a shop close by,—who had probably insulted her, or hurt her feelings,—while in her hand she frantically clutched some bricks ready to throw at the object of her abasement. A little further on some barbers were shaving and shampooing a number of customers in the open air. We thought of our own comfortable barbers' shops and drew a comparison greatly to the prejudice of the native tonorial artists.

Our appearance in the city excited the curiosity of the small boys, who followed us, one of them voicing the intelligence that we were "foreign devils," another informed his friends that we were "Jesus men," while a third called us "foreigners," and a fourth styled us "excellencies." We took it all in good part of course, though with a slight inclination to chastise the first youth for claiming for his relationship to the gentleman who hobbles about with a "foreign hat." But how did you come to a hill-top, on the summit of which was a Chinese camp surrounded by a wall painted black, giving it rather a gloomy appearance. We did not enter, but simply looked in at the gate from which we could see the interior. All round inside the wall, which was about ten feet high, were the banners

of the "braves," "proudly floating o'er the breeze" or drooping listlessly down. The soldiers' hats were of straw and miserable looking; some of them appeared—mere hovels in fact. We did not feel at all favorably impressed with the place, so went elsewhere. After rambling about a bit we neared the pagoda which is inside the city and near the South Gate. From a distance it looked in good order and repair; on approaching it we found the door to be shut, and on peeping through the bars we discovered that there was no staircase leading to the first floor. We afterwards learnt that a ladder is provided by the priests who have charge of the pagoda, and in consideration of a few cash they will descend to lend the ascendant ladder for the ascendant purpose. However, as we did not know this at the time, we had not the opportunity of conferring pecuniary obligation on the heaven-headed fraternity, so left the feast of counting the number of steps, and engraving our names in bold characters, high o'er the heads of other adventurous individuals, who had visited the place before us and left their autograph to be handed down to posterity. We were told that this pagoda has been erected within the present decade. In the vicinity, we noticed a temple from which proceeded, at regular intervals, the sound of the harmonious gong. This is kept up day and night. To the left were the premises of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, in connection with which is a girl's school, where now near the South Gate we went outside the city and continued our way towards the settlement, which we reached after passing an ice-house—the only one in Kukiang—washermen's quarters, pigs, beggars, dogs and mud.

It was quite a relief to get once more into a broad street. We passed by the premises of the Roman Catholic Mission, which with its Church was built in 1878. Father on is the Custom House, while the centre of the settlement is St. Paul's Church which was erected in 1868 or thereabouts. Further on we came to the creek beyond which is "America." As no bridge connects "America" with China we did not go "o'er the ferry." The water runs down from the hills very rapidly, and the natives have adopted a very ingenious method of crossing. A boat is fastened by a long line to the stern, but to prevent its swinging round another piece of rope is fastened to the long one and attached to the bow. When the men want to go across, the rudder is put "hard over," one side or the other and the force of the current acting upon it sheers the boat over to the opposite side.

In comparison to Shanghai, Kukiang is a small place; there are no large shops or places of business, and the streets are narrow. With respect to beggars, dogs and dirt, the palm ought certainly to be awarded to Kukiang, but the settlement itself is a credit to the residents. The principal business of the place is tea and crockery-ware, though at this time of the year the tea is in prospective. We went into a crockery-ware shop and enquired the price of a pair of vases and were told eighteen dollars, so turning round to another man, we enquired the price of another pair, and were informed that eighteen dollars was also the price of this pair; as they were small vases, we refrained from asking what might be the number of dollars they would take for a large pair; so saying "Good morning" we left.

W. R. K.

### BARON VON PALM'S INCINERATION.

Some months ago the New York papers daily favoured their readers with full particulars of the most minute and disgusting character as to the sufferings and medical treatment of old "Commodore Vanderbilt," who was then supposed to be on his death-bed [at the time the article was written. He is dead now.] The Commodore is not dead yet and has perhaps only been humoring the popular delusion as to his condition for the sake of hearing what the journals had to say about him, for no sickening details of his illness, but so-called features in his previous life, were freely disclosed for the gratification of public curiosity. Mr. Vanderbilt's obdurate resistance to the fate which had so confidently and kindly been predicted for him has evidently been a great disappointment to many of his countrymen, and the newspapers have given up taking any notice of his continued existence. He has, however, if he desires it, another chance—we are afraid it is his only one—of making himself again an object of interest, and that is by dying as soon as possible, and leaving directions for having his body cremated, or as the American phrase is inculcated. A certain Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of St. John of Malta, has just taken this course, and even in the midst of the present political excitement in the United States, has obtained since his death a large share of public attention. The Baron was or gave out that he was a Russian nobleman; he had travelled much, and finally settled in the United States, having become a devoted disciple of the Theosophical Society of New York, to the President of which, Colonel Olcott, he has left by will all his property, including a number of castles in Europe, country, the title-deeds of which are somewhat missing. He died in May last, and an autopsy showed, it is said, that he had been suffering from a hopeless complication of diseases, and that it was marvellous he had lived so long. The body was then embalmed, and a curious funeral service was held over it in the Masonic Temple. Afterwards, however, either because of directions left by the deceased, or by the resolution of the persons who had charge of the corpse, it was arranged that it should be burned at Washington, not the capital of the Union, but a small town in Pennsylvania, which has it seems, a town-hall, a State University, a soldiers' monument, and a railway-station, but has never before had an opportunity of enjoying any great public excitement. Indeed, even the ceremonies connected with the final disposal of the Baron in his mortal form did not appear to have excited it very much, though they are deemed worthy of being reported in minute detail by the New York journals. On the subject of the funeral, we have inferred from such headings as "A Theosophical Feast," "Honors of Cremation," "The Baron's City Home," and so on, that the New York Times deals with it seriously. The "crematory" is, we learn, a small brick building, about thirty feet square, and costing not more than 1,600 dollars, including the furnace. It consists of only two chambers, one a reception-room, and the other the

and simply furnished with a few wooden chairs, a movable wooden catafalque, and a columbarium, closely resembling a book-case, with shelves and glass windows, which is intended for the temporary reception of the ashes of the incinerated ones. The furnace is constructed on the Martin-Seimens principle, and consists of a brick and fire-brick structure, ten feet long, six wide, and six high, inclosing a fire-clay retort of semi-cylindrical shape, large enough for a human body, which can easily be raised to a white heat by a small hand-worked fan-blast, and has flues for carrying off any gases which may be generated within. The "invited guests," who, such was the world-wide interest of the event, included "a large delegation of newspaper Correspondents from all parts, even from England, France, and Germany," arrived at eight o'clock in the morning, and found outside the crematory a "noisy pushing crowd of the young women and men of the place," who are described as coarse in their ideas and conduct, and making many a brutal joke concerning the dead man, to the disgust of the more respectable visitors. All who were admitted, after a hasty glance at the shrouded corpse, paid a visit to the reception-room, and joined in a discussion as to the condition of the body, which the Correspondents thought rather unpleasant. The cloth was removed from the face, and it was observed that the lips were shrunken, the sockets of the eyes empty, the eyeballs having sunk, and the skin, which had been treated with embalming powder, still in a certain degree pliable, like softened leather. In fact, "the mummying process," which had first been tried, was only half-completed, and would, in the opinion of the writer, have required six months more to carry it out thoroughly.

It must be admitted that the Correspondent did his best to put before his readers the nastiest aspects of this exhibition. "The colour of the flesh," he records, "adds greatly to the painful appearance of the face. The best impression that I can give of it is that it resembles very much the shade of a pink plum that has become decayed without losing all its bloom. Although artificial decoration was undoubtedly going on, the flesh seemed still to be full of the virus of decomposition." He tells us that he was painfully struck by the levity, not only of the crowd outside, but of some of the limited number of invited guests, "who seemed to regard the remains of the Baron with as little feeling as ordinary wedding parties regard the bridegroom." Some of the Baron's more sympathetic friends, however, had showered on the body roses and other flowers; and it is mentioned as a practical detail that the winding-sheet was thoroughly saturated with alum, to prevent it from blazing when the wearer was thrust into the furnace. The Correspondent looked at the matter from a strictly practical point of view, for he mentions that at first he was afraid the fire was not kept up enough, and that "the body would be slowly baked to a crisp instead of being properly incinerated, which would apparently have been a great disappointment to his experimental friends." He was also apparently charmed with the quiet, business-like style in which the process was conducted. There were "no religious services, no addresses, no music, no climate such as would have thrown solemnity over the occasion. There was not one iota of ceremony. Everything was done as business-like as possible." The retort containing the body was slid into the furnace, head foremost; and, as it reached the further end, some evergreens which had been placed round the head burst into a blaze, and were quickly consumed. The writer, in spite of his business-like predilections, seems to have thought this a very neat and artistic feature; "the flowers," he says, "formed, as it were, a crown of glory for the dead man."

The door of the retort was then closed, and screwed up tight, and the heat was quickly increased. The Correspondent seems from this moment to have kept his eye pretty steadily at the little peep-hole which allowed a sight of the retort; at first nothing could be seen, on account of the steam, but he had the satisfaction before long of "plainly detecting the odour of burning flesh," though it was not so strong as he expected, and "was soon lost in the more pungent odour of the aromatic." Later on he noticed that the retort "presented the appearance of a radiant solar disc of a very warm rather than brilliant colour," and every flower and evergreen was reduced to a red-hot ash condition, though retaining its shape. At the same time, he could see that the alum-soaked winding-sheet still unfolded the body; a fact which answers, he suggests, "one of the avowed objections to cremation," the indecorous exhibition of the body. It may be thought, however, that the most natural way of meeting this difficulty would have been by not allowing a peep-hole for the gratification of morbid and indecent curiosity. Soon after this the shroud began to be charred at the head, "all were rejoiced to see that the heat was increasing rapidly," and that their dear friend was being done, not a crisp, but completely to a turn. Just at this moment a remarkable muscular action of the corpse occurred, almost, it is said, amounting to a phenomenon, though it was capable of easy explanation. The left hand rose, with the fingers pointing upwards, no doubt under the influence of muscular contraction under fire. An hour later the body presented the appearance of absolute incandescence, and looked red-hot. As the retort continued to become hotter, "the rosy mist assumed a golden tinge," and the soles of the feet gradually assumed a certain transparency similar in character, but more luminous, to the appearance of the hand when the fingers are held between the eye and a brilliant light. When the body had been in the furnace for about two hours and a half, the cremation was announced to be practically complete, and the furnace was opened. In spite of the blistering and painful heat of the furnace, the Correspondent still applied his eye to the peep-hole, and watched the gradual subsidence of the corpse, into ashes, "a glowing mass of white light and intense heat." The cremation was kept up altogether for four hours, and the Correspondent, who is not without a certain sensitive, congratulated himself that "one very unpleasant contingency was avoided by the previous removal of the fluids from the body." "otherwise it would, it seems, have exploded." "The question of cremation is, however," it is remarked, "still affected by the, to loving relatives, objectionable feature" of a possibility of this contingency occurring in other cases. At noon the fireman began to draw the fire, the vent-hole was closed up, and "the furnace and Baron von Palm were left to quietly cool off by themselves."

The ashes were afterwards placed in an ancient Hindu burial urn. The Correspondent thinks it may interest some people to know that the direct outlay for the cremation was forty bushels of Coke, at four cents a bushel, and thirty-four hours labour, at sixteen cents an hour—total, seven dollars and four cents.

This is only the second case of cremation known in modern days in America, the first being that of a planter named Laurens, in South Carolina, who some fifty years ago made it a condition with his heirs that his body should be burned. Accordingly, this was done after the ancient method in the open air upon a pile of wood. The circumstance, it appears, raised much discussion at the time, and was "generally condemned as being a revival of the pagan precedent." Now, however, "it is defended by the highest medical authority in the interest of the living"; and Dr. Le Moine, who undertook the incineration of Baron von Palm at his own expense, and without fees, "so that this method of disposing of the dead shall be within reach of the poorest people," says he has received applications to see the burning from a number of persons sufficient to fill the two largest halls in the town where his "crematory" is. It would appear that the weak side of American character is in the disposition to admire, or at least to take an interest in whatever establishes a sensational variety, as has been seen in the cases of Fisk, Tweed, Beecher, and others; and it will be interesting to observe how far the fascination of this new method of sepulture is likely to make it popular in America. There is indeed an attraction for a certain class of minds, or perhaps we should say natures, in following out to the last point the process of destruction by which our mortal burdens are disposed of; and keeping an eye on the various phases of colour and incandescence on the part of a corpse cremated in a furnace is possibly more interesting than the ordinary details of a funeral. The absence of any religious emotion or ceremony would also recommend this "business-like" system to another class. Whether the probability of there being a graphic and popular account of the appearance of the body under this system of combustion in the newspapers will be likely to multiply votaries in America remains to be seen; but it is perhaps not going too far to assume that such tastes do not prevail over here, and that the prospect of full particulars, here published of the stages, chromatic and otherwise, of incineration or cremation, or whatever it may be called, is likely to have on this side of the ocean rather a deterring effect.—*Saturday Review*.

### "HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA."

There are some advertisements which are neither more nor less than frauds of the most impudent and unwarlike nature, and of these a choice specimen now lies before us. It consists of a card containing five pictures of so-called Chinese life, intended to represent the vast establishments for the manufacture of Horniman's Pure Tea at and near Shanghai. The first scene is that of an extensive tea-plantation, where the plant is being cultivated over acres of undulating land. In the background are high mountains, in the foreground are waving palm-trees, while in the middle distance rises a lofty pagoda, surrounded by Chinese houses. This precious picture is labelled "Cultivating Tea on Horniman's Plantation at Shanghai"—from a photograph! If people must lie for their living it is pity that they should do so clumsily; and we should recommend Messrs. Horniman next time they issue their advertisements, to place the scene of their establishment in some district where tea is grown, where there are mountains and palm-trees (if), and where pagodas at any rate do exist. The picture of this enterprise is not the least important of geography as Horticulture. In another scene we are introduced to a portly foreigner with a pug nose round his hat, sitting at a table talking energetically to a coolie; and this is said to represent "Testing and Buying Horniman's Tea." The last picture however is the best of all. Here we find ourselves on a strip of desert striding the sea, with camels carrying huge burdens of what look like square handboxes, apparently for shipment on board a junk; and this if you please, represents "Chinese shipping Horniman's Tea to England." It would be difficult to give adequate expression to the disgust which such a wretched imposition as this inspires. Thousands of unsophisticated old ladies in England no doubt really believe that these preposterous conglomerations of pagodas, palm-trees, deserts, mountains and camels are faithful representations of Shanghai scenery, and that Messrs. Horniman & Co. actually possess a gigantic tea-plantation in Shanghai. We therefore assure all into whose hands this may fall that the whole thing is a gratuitous and baseless fabrication, and that Messrs. Horniman & Co. ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves for condescending to such a piece of miserable quackery and imposture.—*Courier*.

### Quotations.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

OPT. M.—New Patna, cash...	558 3/4
" New Benares, cash...	545
" New Malwa, cash...	555
" credit...	560
Allowance Teals, 24 x 48	
" Old Malwa, cash...	580
" credit...	585
Allowance Teals, 32 x 48	

### Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	8 1/2
" 30 days' sight...	8 1/4
" 6 months' sight...	8 1/4
Credit...	4 1/4
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	4 1/4
Bombay...	228
Calcutta...	223
Shanghai, demand...	72 1/2
" 30 days' sight...	72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B...	9 1/2 prem.
Mexican...	2 1/2
Gold Leaf...	26 1/2
English Sovereign...	5 1/2
Australian Sovereign...	5 1/2
Discount...	7 1/4

### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27	
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., 525 x div.	
China Fire Ins. Co., 510	
China Traders Ins. Co., 520	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 550	
Chinese Insurance Co., 520	
North China Ins. Co., 910	
Yantai Ins. Association, 115	
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 40	
H. K. C. & M. S. Dock Co., 412	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., 125	
Hongkong Hotel Co., 525 x div.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, 525	



## Insurances.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. Protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Profits contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 24, 1866.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 24, 1866.

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 19th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1877. m20

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap2

## Intimations.

## EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,  
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

## AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Ohuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Leong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Ohun Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches, and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

Vol. V., No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercommence with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Baster's Story.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—Validity of Chinese Marriages. Money Loan Associations. Bean Cake as a Mixture. Pidgin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, -

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.E.S.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress, and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTRIG and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the Government SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT PERSONS, a record of the most notable PRACICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a complete Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr OHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from 6. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## To Let.

THE House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. Linstead.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## TO LET.

No. 3, PRINCE STREET, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Cairns Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKES.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING.

BIANCO Villa, Fok-fo-hoo, furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SOBS & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 58, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BARRON COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 10, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 160 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 160 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 160 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 80 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 230

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 170

" Leg, 180 170

" Shoulder, 180 170

" Liver, 180 170

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 80 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 180 120

" Leg, 160 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head, and Feet, set 340 320

" Heart, 50 40